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trance to the abri. As soon as the post-operative ward was hit, all nurses and new patients were ordered to the abri, and the officers and enlisted men took refuge in the neighboring trenches. During this transfer several others were wounded and at least one stretcher patient was killed. About 6.30, after a consultation with the French Medicine Chief and another French officer, we decided that the place was untenable and an immediate evacuation was ordered, the patients, nurses, and teams to our other hospital at ———; the Mobile Hospital and the two field hospitals to ——— where a site had been selected in advance and prepared for them. We started at once for ——— and reported to the Chief Surgeon of the French Army, who approved our action. About 11.30, patients began to arrive at ——— and although the operating tent was not ready and water connections not completed, four teams began operating shortly after two o'clock. We were also relieved somewhat by transferring about ninety cases to another Mobile Hospital whose plant was ready to receive patients just eight and one-half hours after they began to erect their tents in their new area, and ordering all surgical cases sent them until our congestion was relieved. If it had not been for the bombardment of our advanced hospital, and the necessity for immediate evacuation, with the time consumed in transferring it to a location thirty to forty kilometers in the rear, I am convinced that every patient could and would have received prompt surgical attention as we had sixteen surgical teams and adequate hospital accommodations. By Wednesday morning, 2 a. m., however, all cases awaiting operation had received surgical attention and from that time on, all admitted were immediately operated on. I wish also to report that during the trying period of seven hours while our advanced hospital was under fire, every officer, nurse and enlisted man did his full duty. There was not one instance of apparent fright or loss of self-control; and the entire personnel gave an admirable example of efficiency and good team work. The behavior of the thirty trained nurses was superb. Many of them had literally to be pushed out of the wards and operating rooms and compelled to go to the dugout. I might add that on the night of July 18, the Evacuation Hospital was bombed by a hostile aeroplane, two bombs being dropped near the tents, and on the nights of July 19 and 20, an enemy aeroplane passed over the hospital, flying low, and with his machine gun bombarded several of our ward tents. Fortunately no one was injured as most of the patients had been evacuated.

#### LETTERS FROM NURSES IN SERVICE

##### I.

Dear Editor: I had the pleasure of being detailed at a large hospital near Paris the first two weeks of my stay here and as it was after the big drive in July, we handled over 4000 wounded men. I shall never forget that first sight of our very own dear boys nor how brave and patient they were. Surely our young Americans are learning to take what comes without a murmur. Paris itself is like an immense American city, as far as Americans are concerned. One sees the stars and stripes, with the Red Cross flag, everywhere, though the setting is strange with the old historic buildings and the statues. I think we are all moved when we gaze on the statue of Washington, a feeling comes over us that we must do the best we can so that no slur may be put on the name we stand for. The work of the Red Cross is marvelous, there seem to be no details, small or great, that it does not know how to handle. One of the great problems is how to care for the children from the devastated districts and build them up after they have lived in a destitute condition for so long.

France

T. E.

## II.

Dear Editor: You may have heard something about the Congress of Allied Women on War Service which was held here last week. It was not possible for me to attend the sectional meeting, but I did go to the dinner and the mass meeting. We nurses were very proud to have a member of our profession represent the American women on the programme following the dinner. We were particularly pleased because there were so many prominent American women present, and Miss Maxwell did look so well in her uniform, sitting among them at the speakers' table. A French band played the national hymn of each country as the speaker finished her address. Miss Bell, chief nurse of the Army Nurse Corps in France, and all the chief nurses of the base hospitals were here and held one or two meetings and there was a luncheon for them at the Pension for Red Cross nurses.

France

M. T. P.

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IMPORTANT NOTICES, TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

The American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality will postpone its ninth annual meeting because of the prevailing epidemic.

**Kansas.**—THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS will hold an examination for state registration at the National Hotel, Topeka, December 27 and 28, 1918. Applications must be filed at least ten days before the examination, with the secretary of the Board. Those received after December 17 cannot be considered. Sister Mary Helena, Secretary, St. Barnabas Hospital, Salina.

**Louisiana.**—THE NEXT EXAMINATION OF THE Louisiana Nurses' Board of Examiners will be held in New Orleans, and in Shreveport, December 16, 17, and 18, 1918. For further information, apply to Dr. J. S. Hebert, Acting Secretary, 1121 Maison Blanche, New Orleans, La.

**Michigan.**—EXAMINATIONS WILL BE HELD BY THE State Board of Registration of Nurses on the 17th and 18th of December, 1918, in the House of Representatives at the Capitol, Lansing, Michigan. Harriet Leck, Secretary.